



Canadian Pony Club



D1 STUDY GUIDE

Abstract

Study Guide for those working towards their D1 Level in Pony Club.
Prepared by CPC Education Committee.



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

Table of Contents

Topics	2
LESSON 1	3
Parts of a Horse	3
LESSON 2	7
Feeding	7
LESSON 3	11
Grooming.....	11
LESSON 4	15
Keeping a Pony at Grass	15
LESSON 5	16
Colours, Markings, Points and Breeds.....	16
LESSON 6	23
Saddlery	23
LESSON 7	28
Handling, Riding and Road Sense	28
LESSON 8	33
The Foot and Shoeing.....	33
Answer Key.....	34
Feeding	34
Grooming.....	35
Keeping a Pony at Grass	35
Colours, Markings, Points and Breeds.....	36
Saddlery	36
Handling, Riding and Road Sense	37
Foot and Shoeing.....	37



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

Topics

Taken from C/D TP Requirements for Coaches and Candidates

Parts of the Horse: Demonstrate all the parts on a real pony. Identify breeds of horses and ponies. Identify and describe colours (including appaloosa, buckskin, dun, palomino and pinto) and markings.

Safety, Handling and Care: Demonstrate how to safely lead a pony at walk and trot, showing how to turn and halt the pony correctly. Safely tie or secure the pony for grooming and tacking up, including knowing how to tie a quick release knot. Demonstrate or discuss how to walk a pony through stall doors and gates. Know the mounted and unmounted signs of a pony that is about to bite or kick, and how to ride safely in a group. Discuss rules and hand signals for riding on the road. Explain how to ride safely on various footing such as ice, gravel or pavement. Discuss signs of a horse requiring cool out.

Saddlery: Tack up and untack pony, with assistance if necessary, and put up tack after use, know all the parts of the bridle and saddle, and basic care for tack. Explain how to clean tack, including cleaning and oiling leather, polishing metal, and washing other materials (nylon, webbing).

Feeding: Know the basic routine for feeding and watering the candidate's own pony. Recognize common feeds and treats. Show the difference between hay and straw.

Grooming: Identify and use the hoof pick, curry comb, dandy brush, and body brush to groom a grass-kept horse. Explain the reasons to groom a pony. Safety, manner and common sense around the horse.

Stable and Pasture: Not tested at this level.

Health and Vet: Not tested at this level.

Foot and Shoeing: Not tested at this level.



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

LESSON 1

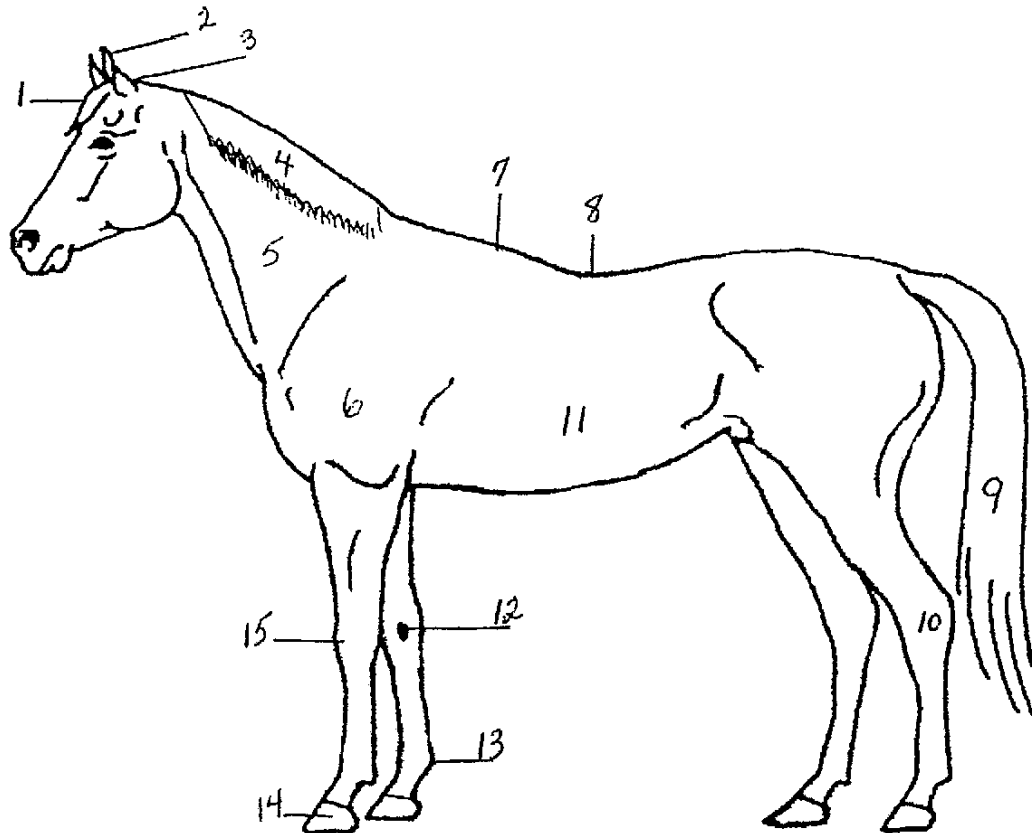
Parts of a Horse

Assignment

Last year as a D, you learned at least 10 parts of the horse. Let's start by reviewing these parts:

1. Look at the picture of the horse. Put the correct number beside each word.

chestnut	<input type="text"/>	hock	<input type="text"/>	neck	<input type="text"/>
shoulder	<input type="text"/>	mane	<input type="text"/>	tail	<input type="text"/>
forelock	<input type="text"/>	withers	<input type="text"/>	hoof	<input type="text"/>
barrel	<input type="text"/>	back	<input type="text"/>	ears	<input type="text"/>
fetlock	<input type="text"/>	poll	<input type="text"/>	knee	<input type="text"/>



Now you are ready to learn some more difficult parts of the horse.



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

2. Let's start with the legs. Print each word on the correct line. You may use some words twice.

forearm

knee

hock

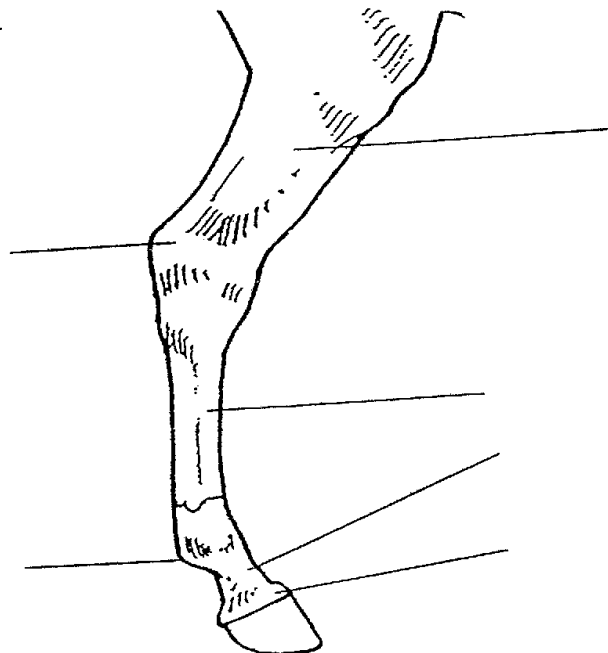
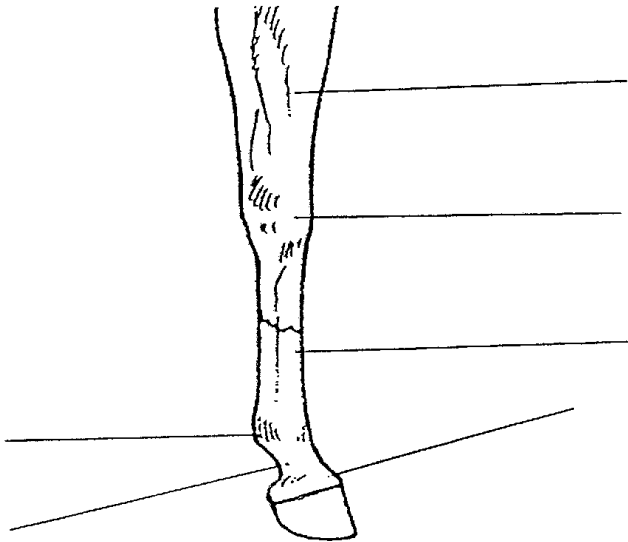
fetlock

pastern

coronet

gaskin

cannon bone





CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

3. Here are some more parts of the horse. Put the correct number beside each word.

crest

chest

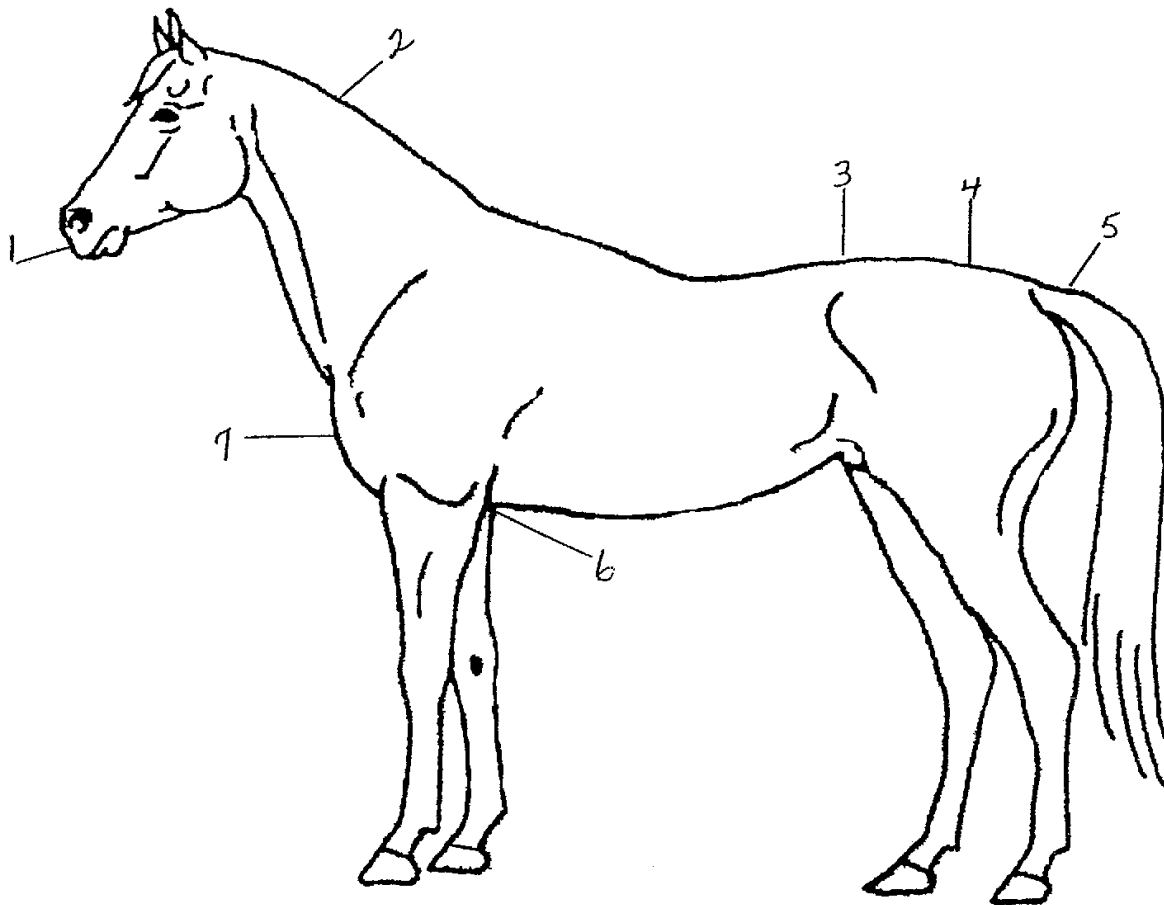
loins

croup

dock

muzzle

elbow





CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

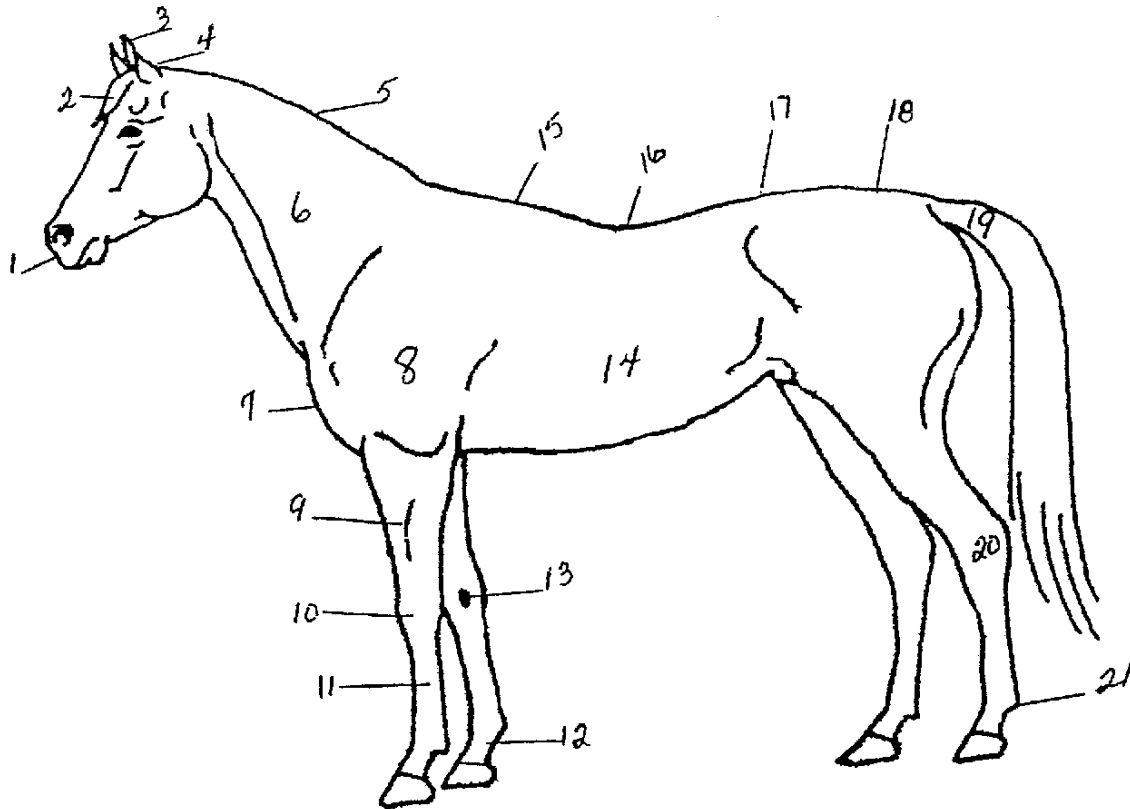
Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

Review

Print the correct name for each of the numbered parts of the horse on the next page. Go back to the other pictures if you need help. Use the words from the other pictures if you need help with the spelling.



1. Name the parts

1)	2)	3)
4)	5)	6)
7)	8)	9)
10)	11)	12)
13)	14)	15)
16)	17)	18)
19)	20)	21)



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

LESSON 2

Feeding

Topic Outline

1. Identify some common feeds, e.g. oats, complete feed, bran, beet pulp, sweet feed, corn
2. How to water and feed your own horse treats
3. Learn some rules of good feeding (not tested at this level)

Every horse or pony requires proper feeding in order to stay healthy. The rules of good feeding help us to feed our horses correctly.

- 1) Feed little and often
- 2) Feed plenty of bulk food every day.
- 3) Horse should have plenty of clean, fresh water available at all times.
- 4) Feed a succulent every day.
- 5) Keep to the same feeding hours daily.
- 6) Don't make any sudden changes in the type of food given.
- 7) Feed according to work done. (You should also feed according to age, size, condition, temperament and season.)
- 8) Don't work your horse immediately after feeding it.
- 9) Feed only good quality forage and grains.
- 10) Clean water buckets and feed tubs regularly.

Read more about these rules in the **Manual of Horsemanship** or the **USPC D Manual**.

Oats are usually a good type of grain for most horses. However, small ponies should not be fed a lot of oats.

Oats can be fed either whole, rolled, crushed, flatted or crimped. Look at samples so that you will be able to identify each next time you see them.

Corn is another grain that is often fed to horses. It is usually fed in small amounts and may be mixed with other feeds. Corn, oats and barley mixed together is often called COB. It is easy to identify corn because it looks just like the corn you eat.

Complete feed is also known as pellets. It is a mixture of several grains with vitamins and minerals added. It may be in the form of small pellets or larger cubes. Sometimes it contains chopped up hay.

Hay and grass are very important for horses. In the winter, a horse who is on grass will need to be fed extra hay.



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

Hay and straw look similar. Straw is quite yellow and very coarse. It is a bedding so shouldn't be fed to horses.

Assignment

1. True or False

- 1) Oats are a good food for most horses. _____
- 2) Beet pulp should be soaked before feeding. _____
- 3) Horses should have lots of hay or grass every day. _____
- 4) Horses need lots of water every day. _____
- 5) Too many oats can be bad for small ponies. _____
- 6) It's okay to feed poor quality grain. _____

2. Review these rules of good feeding:

- 1) Feed _____ and _____.
- 2) Feed plenty of _____ food every day.
- 3) Horses should have plenty of clean, fresh _____ available at all times.
- 4) Feed something succulent each day, such as a _____ or an _____.
- 5) Keep to the same feeding _____ every day.
- 6) Don't make any sudden _____ in the types of food your horse eats.
- 7) Feed according to _____ done.
- 8) Don't work your horse _____ after a feeding.
- 9) Feed only good quality _____. (Choose one of the options below).

Bulk	Little	Often	Hours	Work	Forage
Carrot	Water	Changes	Apple	Immediately	



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

3. Each horse or pony is fed a little differently. What do you feed your horse each day?

Times	Types of food - include water, grass eaten, hay, grain, supplements and succulents or treats Amounts of each type of food - use weight measurement, not volume
Morning	
During the day	
Evening	



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

- 1) What are two good treats for horses? _____
- 2) Name two grains that are suitable for horses. _____
- 3) Horses can live without grain. What are two things that you give your horse that he can not live without? _____
- 4) Ponies and horses need lots of good clean water. TRUE or FALSE
- 5) Two good feeds for a horse are:
 - a) oats and straw
 - b) oats and hay
 - c) wheat and straw
- 6) Name one succulent _____
- 7) Horses should be fed:
 - a) little and often
 - b) a couple of large meals
 - c) only once a day
- 8) Horses should be fed:
 - a) according to work done
 - b) according to size, age and temperament
 - c) according to season
 - d) all of the above
- 9) Three grains you can feed your horse are:
 - a) corn, oats, barley
 - b) pellets, hay, oats
 - c) beet pulp, bran, straw
- 10) You should never:
 - a) make sudden changes in the type of feed given
 - b) make sudden changes in the times you feed your horse
 - c) ride your horse immediately after giving it a big meal
 - d) all of the above



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

LESSON 3

Grooming

Topic Outline

In this lesson you will learn the following things:

- 1) The names of these grooming tools: hoof pick, dandy brush, body brush, curry comb
- 2) Reasons to groom.
- 3) Practical grooming.

There are 5 basic reasons to groom your horse or pony every day.

- **to prevent disease**
- **to promote health**
- **to ensure cleanliness**
- **to improve appearance**
- **to maintain condition**

Use your grooming time to get to know your horse really well. You can spot nicks and cuts before they get serious. You can locate heat, pain or swelling as you run your hands over your horse.

Safety when grooming:

1. Always make sure to tie your horse up to groom him.
2. Use a quick release knot to tie him, put him in cross ties, or use a grooming stall.
3. Make sure the area is quiet and clear of equipment. Avoid crowding near other horses.
4. You don't need to wear your helmet when grooming, but you should wear paddock boots or some other protective shoes. No runners or flip-flops.



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

The Grooming Kit





CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

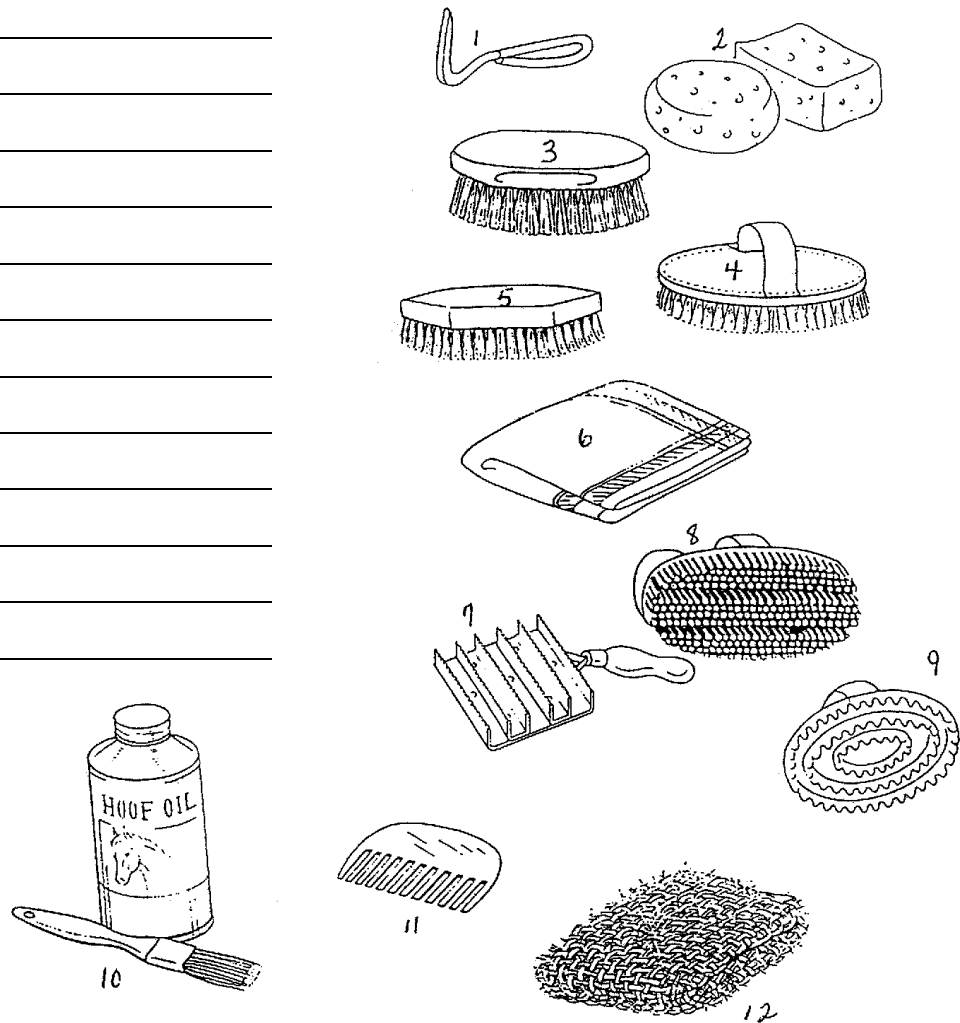
Character

Sportsmanship

Assignment

1. Fill in the names of the grooming tools.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____
- 11) _____
- 12) _____





CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

The body brush can be used all over the horse's body, including the legs, face, mane and tail. On the body, it is used to get down to the scurf or oil on the skin's surface. The body brush should not be used on a grass-kept horse.

2. Review the uses of the following tools from your D workbook, then answer these questions.

1) Hoof Pick _____

2) Dandy Brush _____

3) Curry Comb _____

3. List 3 reasons for grooming:

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

LESSON 4

Keeping a Pony at Grass

Topic Outline

Stable and Pasture is not tested at the D1 level. It is still good to review.

A pony kept in a pasture need?

Water	Clean and plentiful
Shelter	Protection from sun, rain, wind and flies
Good Fences	So they can't get out or injure themselves
Feed	Enough good grass or extra hay if the grass is poor
Safe Area	No unsafe or sharp objects

A pony kept at grass should be checked every day.

Grooming a pony kept in a pasture is different from grooming a stabled horse. The pastured horse needs the natural grease in his coat to keep him warm and dry.

Choose the best answer.

1. For a horse kept outside, a shelter is needed to:
 - a) provide protection from wind.
 - b) provide shelter from rain.
 - c) provide protection from flies
 - d) all of the above.
2. A pony kept in the pasture should be checked:
 - a) once a week.
 - b) once a day.
 - c) once a month.
3. A horse kept at grass can safely drink water from:
 - a) moving stream
 - b) dirty pond
 - c) shallow sandy bottom stream



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

LESSON 5

Colours, Markings, Points and Breeds

Topic Outline

Breeds and Types

Breeds and types are different.

A **breed** is the result of a multi-generational breeding effort that has been tracked and recorded. These horses and their ancestors will have their pedigrees traced in either a registry or a stud book. People may also refer to registered horses as 'papered'.

A **type** is a way of categorising a horse based on how it looks and what discipline it is best suited for. There are hundreds of breeds of horse and pony, but only a few types of horse.

1. **Draft Horses** - a type of big heavy horse used for farm work and to pull heavy wagons.
Examples of draft horse breeds are Clydesdale, Belgian, Shire, Percheron.
2. **Light Horses** – these types of horses are used mainly for riding and pulling light carriages.
Hunters are a type of light horse that are usually around 16 hh and suitable for jumping.
Hacks are light horses that appear elegant and are more suitable for flat work.
Examples of breeds of light horses are thoroughbred, Arabian, Morgan.
3. **Ponies** - ponies must be 14.2 hands high or less. Most ponies can be used for both riding and driving.
Some breeds of ponies are Shetland, Welsh, Connemara, Fell, Dale.
4. **Stock:** the stock type horse is a shorter horse that is very muscular. It is typically used in western disciplines.
Examples of stock horse types include Quarter Horses and Paints.
5. **Saddle type:** the saddle type horse is very refined, a smooth ride, and has high knee action. They are often gaited.
Examples of saddle horse types include American Saddlebred or Tennessee Walker.
6. **Cob:** the cob type is a small horse or a large pony who is very stocky and sturdy. He appears to have a horse-sized body on pony-length legs. He is often quiet and a good ride for a timid or novice rider.
Examples of cobs include Welsh cobs and Connemaras



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

Colours

There are many different colours of horse. Some basic colours are:

- **Black** The horse's body colour is all black, with no brown anywhere (white markings are allowed)
- **Chestnut** A reddish brown or ginger coloured coat
- **Grey** This horse will be born black but will very early on start to take on more and more white hairs, until eventually the majority of hair is white. The grey can range in colour from dark grey, steel grey, dapple grey, light grey and flea bitten grey.
- **Bay** The bay has a brown body and black points.
The colour points are the mane, tail, legs, tips of ears and muzzle.
- **Dark Bay** This horse may appear black, but had brown hairs on his coat, usually in the area of the muzzle and flank

Some less common colours include:

- **Buckskin** A fawn coloured body with black colour points
- **Appaloosa** A spotted horse. There are five different colour patterns
- **Palomino** A golden body and white mane and tail
- **Pinto** A mix of large white patches with the basic colour

There are two colour patterns:

- **Tobiano:** the majority of the colour is white; the base colour is white, with large spots of colour
- **Overo:** a coloured horse with jagged white markings usually originating from the belly. The white does not usually cross the back. The horse often has a white or bald face.

There are two colour combinations:

- **Piebald:** a mix of black and white
- **Skewbald:** a mix of white and any colour other than black (e.g., bay, chestnut, palomino, etc.)

Assignment

Review from D workbook



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

Leg Markings

1. Fill in the blank with the correct answer from the list of options below:

white coronet

white fetlock

white pastern

stocking

sock

ermine

- 1) White extending as far up as the knees or hocks _____
- 2) White up to the fetlock and part of the cannon bone _____
- 3) Solid coloured spots on a white marking _____
- 4) White covering the pastern _____
- 5) White covering the coronet _____
- 6) White covering the fetlock _____

Colours

1. **Points:** the points of a horse are the legs, mane, tail, forelock, tips of the ears, the muzzle and the flank area of a horse. In some colours, these areas or points will be a different colour than the main body colour. Fill in the blank with one of the answers below.

Piebald

Skewbald

Palomino

Grey

Brown

Black

Chestnut

Dapple grey

Flea-bitten grey

Bay

Steel grey

- 1) black all over with black points _____
- 2) dark brown or nearly black with brown points _____
- 3) brown body with black points _____
- 4) ginger or reddish brown with the same colour points _____
- 5) both white and black hairs in the coat, may lighten with age _____
- 6) large patches of black and white _____
- 7) large patches of white and any colour but black _____
- 8) a golden coat with a lighter mane and tail _____
- 9) three types of grey _____



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

Face Markings

1. Fill in the blank with the correct answer from the list of options below:

stripe

white face

star

snip

walleye

blaze

1) a white mark on the forehead

2) a narrow white line down the face

3) a broad white line down the face

4) a white mark between the nostrils

5) an eye which shows white or blue colouring

6) white covering the whole face including the eyes



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

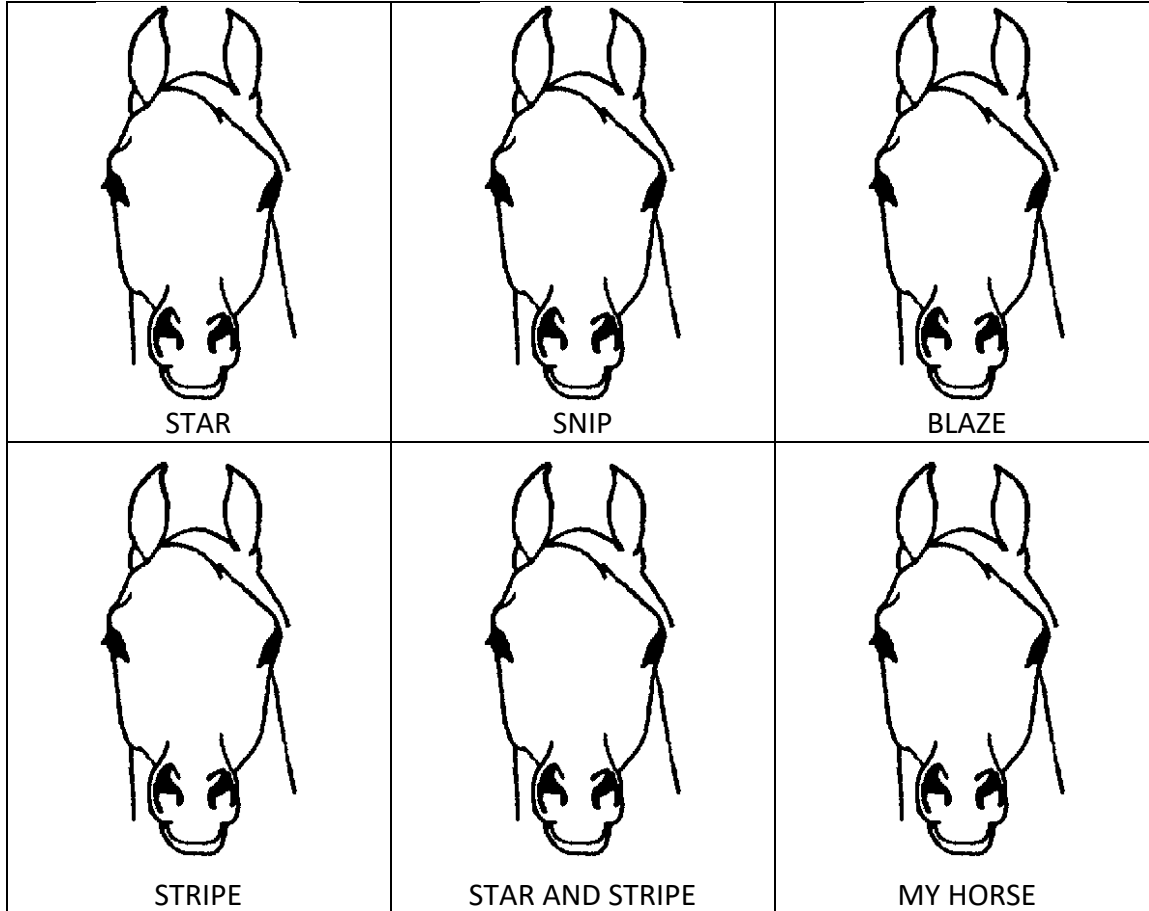
2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

2. Draw the appropriate marking on the horse's face.





CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

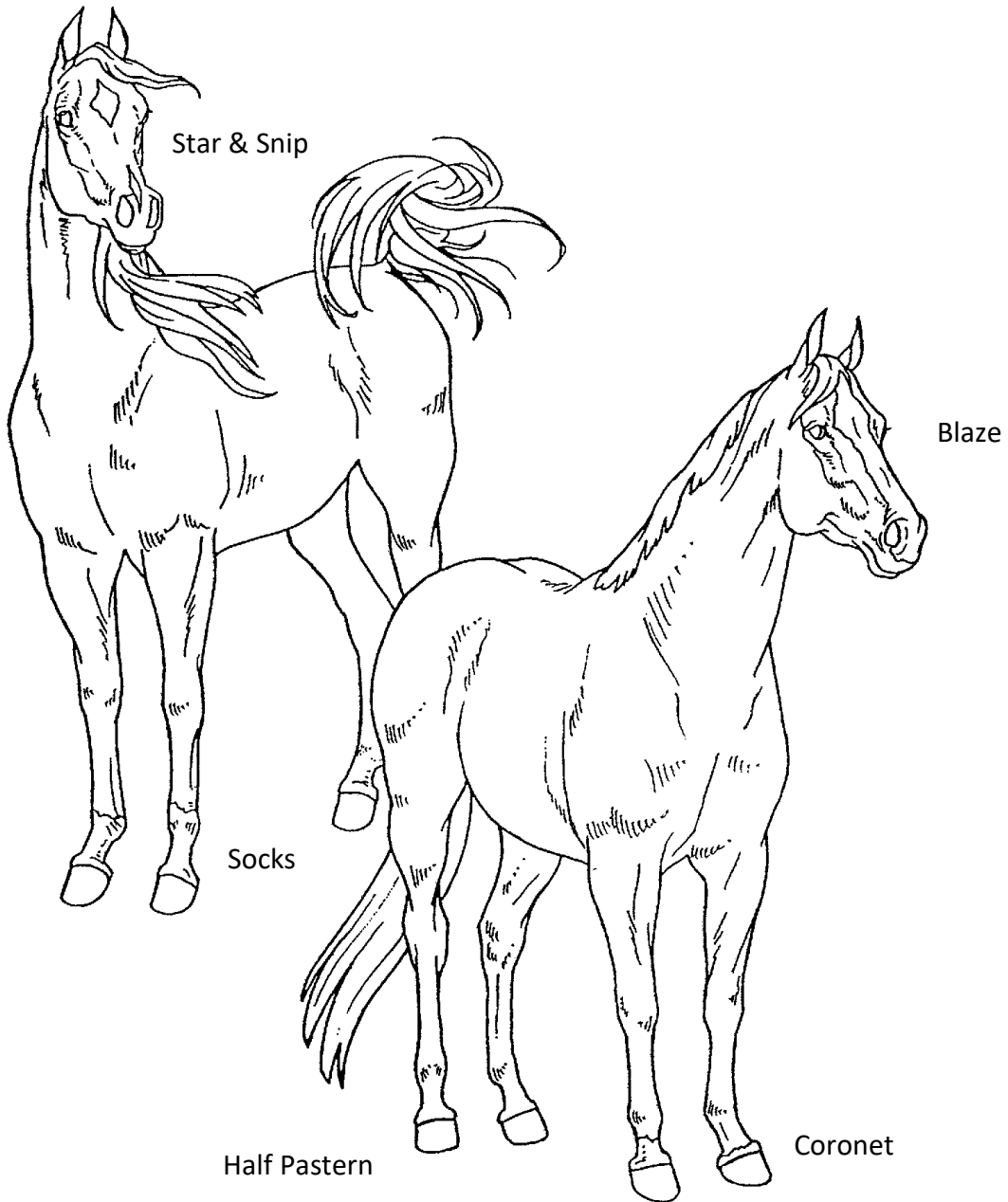
Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

Colours and Markings

Have some fun colouring.





CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

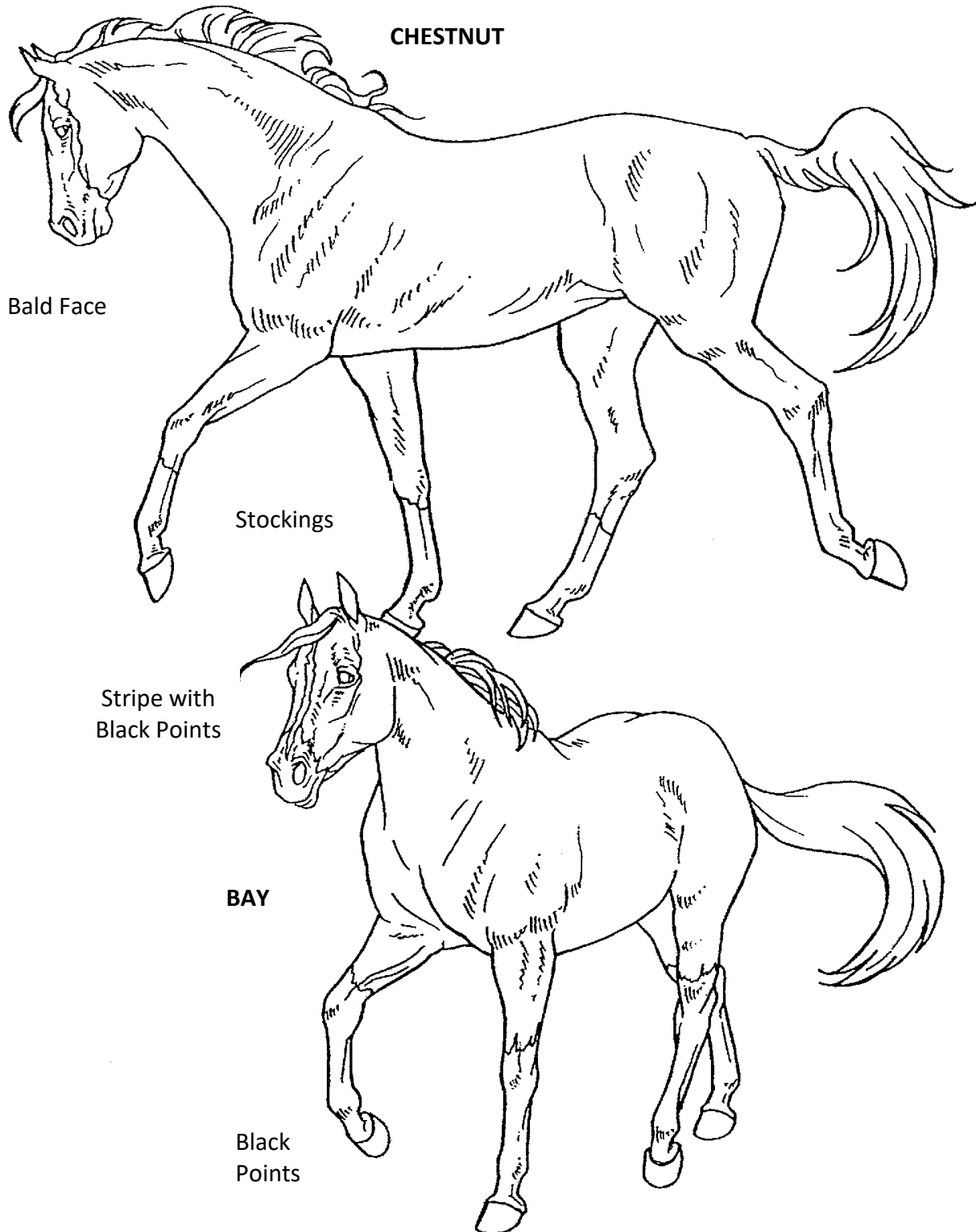
LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship





CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

LESSON 6

Saddlery

Assignment

Review the parts of the saddle and bridle. You are expected to know all parts of tack.

1. Fill in the blanks using the words below:

Pommel
Warm Water
Once a Week

Sponges
Saddle Soap
Girth

After every ride
Candle
Hot Water

- 1) You should clean your bit _____.
- 2) To clean your tack, you need _____,
_____ and _____.
- 3) The back of the saddle is called the _____.
- 4) The front of the saddle is called the _____.
- 5) You should clean your tack at least _____.
- 6) You should never use _____ when cleaning your tack as it can dry it out and cause cracking of the leather.



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

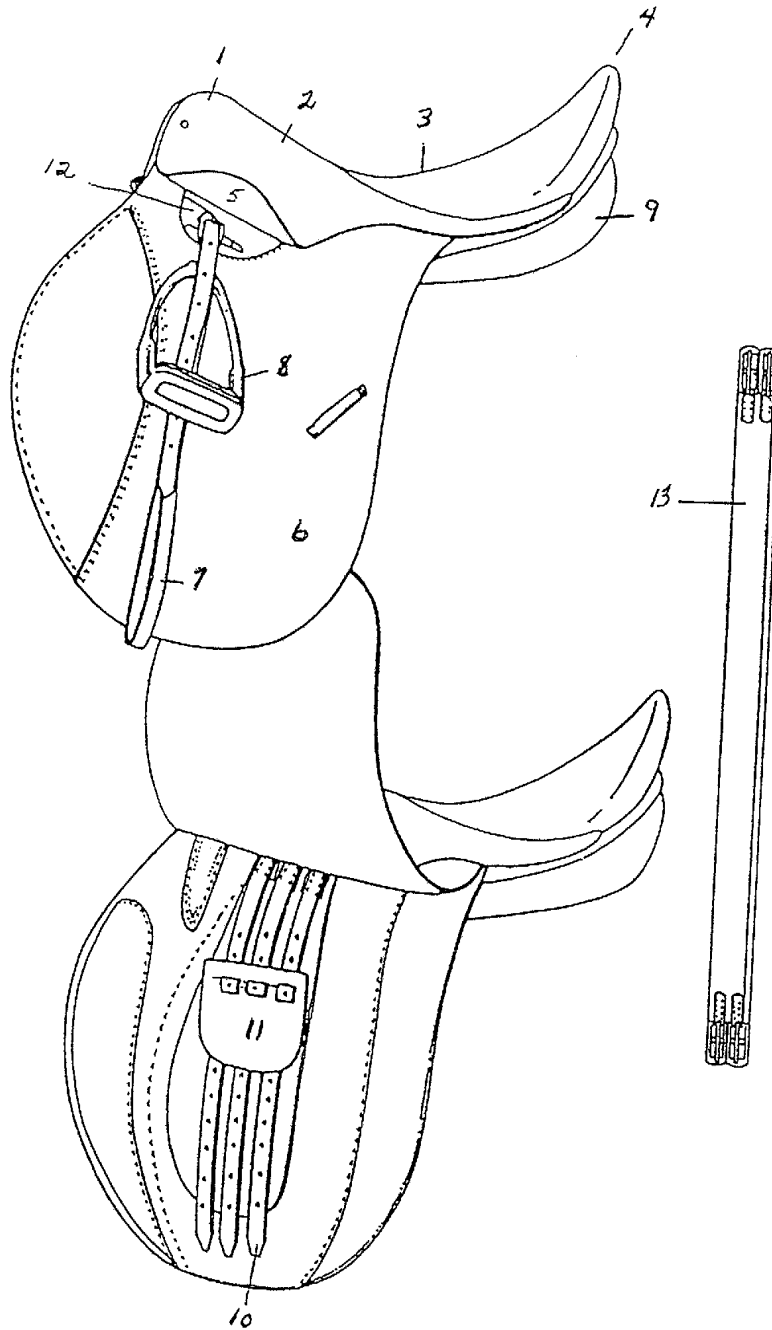
2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

Parts of the Saddle





CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

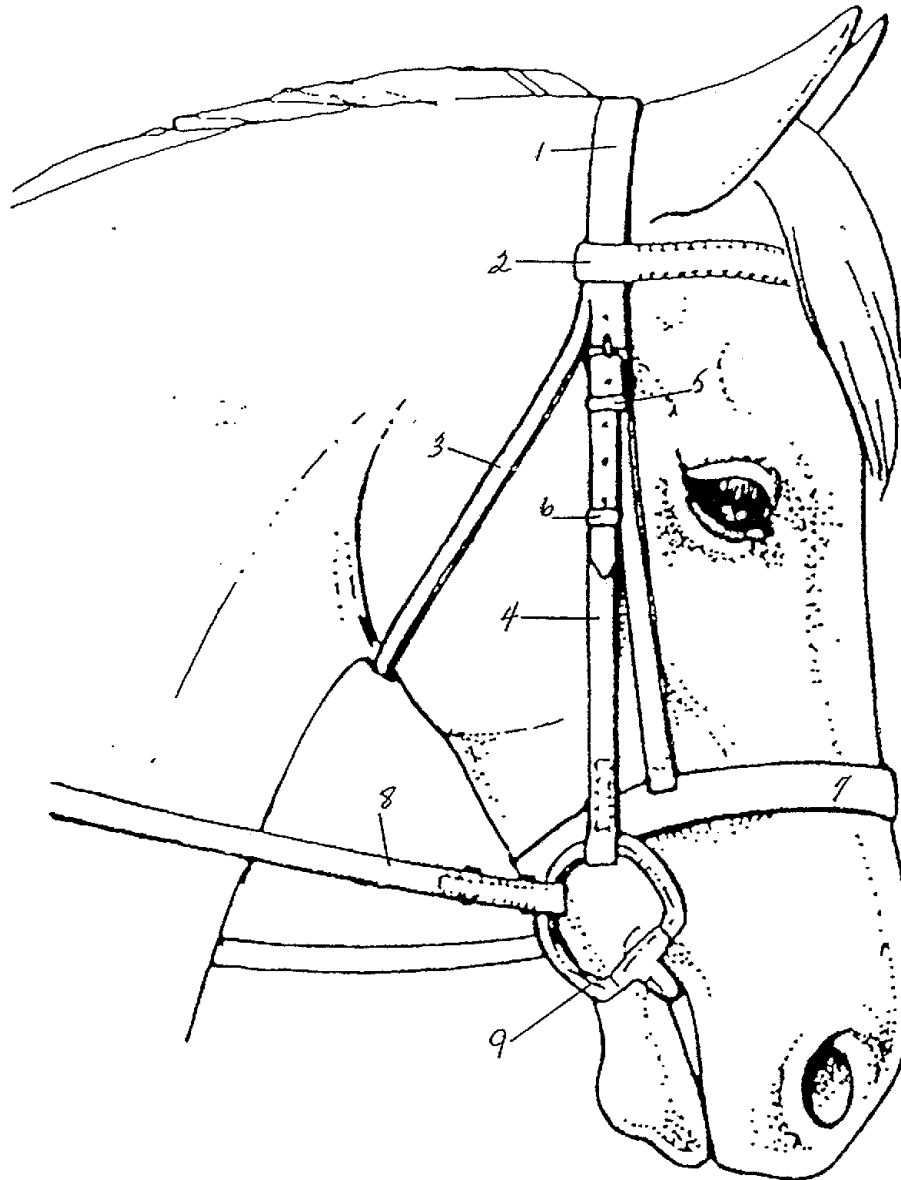
2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

Parts of the Bridle



Bits

The bit is an important part of the bridle. It sits in the horse's mouth and is one of our main ways of communicating with the horse.



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

The type of bit we typically use is a snaffle bit. A snaffle bit can have a straight bar, but usually it has one or two joints in the mouth piece.

A person who rides western may use a snaffle bit, but may also use a curb bit.

Snaffle bits typically have rings on either end. This part sits outside of the horse's mouth and we attach the reins to the rings. There are lots of different ring types, including loose ring, eggbutt, and D ring, plus many more.

Most snaffle bits are made of stainless steel. Sometimes the mouthpiece can be made of a different type of metal, such as copper, or it can be covered by another material like rubber.

We need to make sure the bit fits our horse. We should have about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch or 6 cm between the corner of the mouth and the bit rings. If you use a loose ring snaffle, the distance needs to be more, like about $\frac{1}{2}$ and inch or 12 cm on either side. We have to make sure the bit is sitting in the right spot in the horse's mouth as well – there should be about 2 wrinkles in the corner of the mouth when the horse is wearing his bridle.

The bit should be cleaned after every use.



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

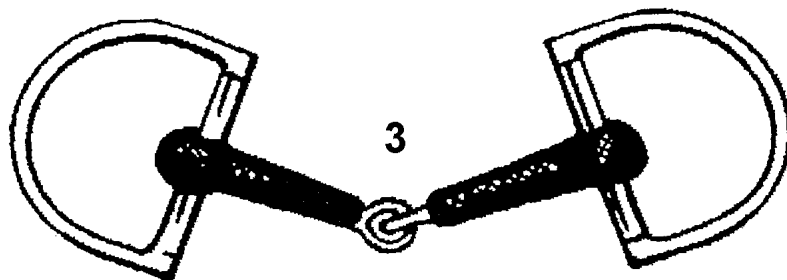
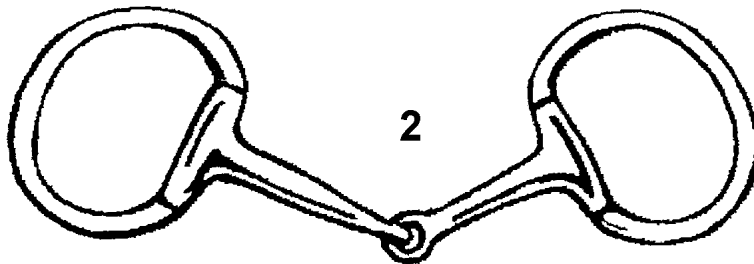
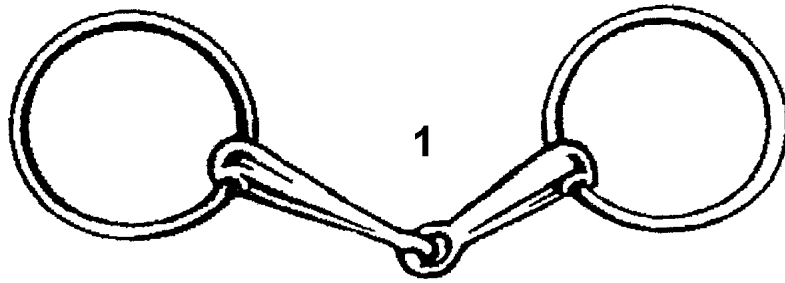
Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

Snaffle Bits

1. Name these three snaffle bits.





CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

LESSON 7

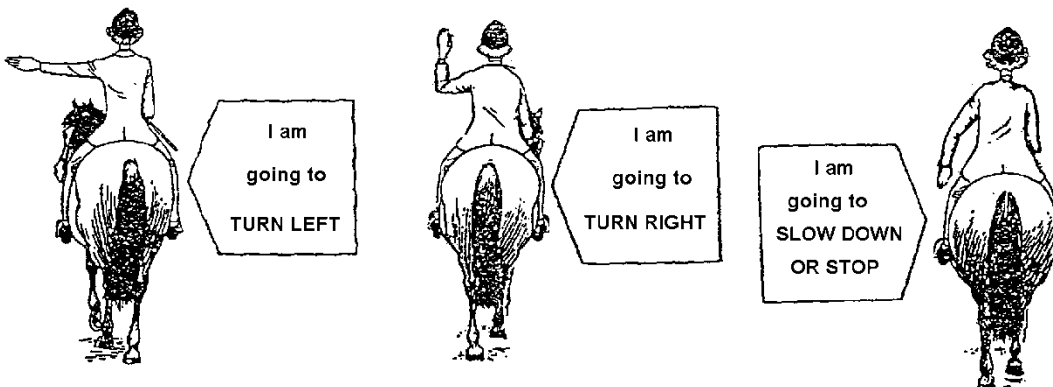
Handling, Riding and Road Sense

Topic Outline

- Leading in hand at walk and trot.
- Turning correctly at walk.
- Leading in and out of a stall.
- Tying up your horse safely.
- Rules for riding on the road.
- Rules for riding on another person's property.
- Rules for riding at night.
- Hand signals.
- Signs of a horse about to kick or bite.

Much of this lesson will be spent in the barn or arena learning to lead, turn and tie your horse.

Here are the hand signals that you will use when riding on the road. They are the same as the bike signals so you may know them already.



Safety

Signs of a horse about to bite or kick

A horse about to bite or kick will pin its ears. They may bare their teeth, throw their head, or raise a hind leg. They may swing their hindquarters toward you, or back up toward you.

It is important to stay alert to these signs, especially in situations where your horse is nervous. They may show these behaviours more in stressful situations.



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

Never stand behind a horse, or in the 'kick zone'.

If a horse is known to be a kicker, you should always put a red ribbon in its tail.

Riding in a group

When riding in a ring with other people, avoid getting too close to the other horses. Always leave at least a horse's length between you and the horse in front of you. When passing, pass to the inside. If another horse is being bad, avoid that area; he may set your horse off. If someone is having a lesson, they have the right of way and get the rail. If you are at a show in the warm up ring, always call your jump before approaching it.

When riding on the road, obey all the rules of the road and use hand signals. Ride with the traffic. If crossing the road in a group, everyone crosses at the same time. Avoid trotting on the road. Avoid trotting on pavement.

When riding on the road, in a field or on the trails, don't go faster or do more than the greenest horse/rider in the group is capable of doing. Put the more experienced riders at the front and back of the group.

If you find yourself riding on ice, dismount and lead your horse. Be very careful.

Avoid riding on the road at night. If for some reason you must ride at night, wear a reflective vest. If you can arrange to have a car follow you with its four-way flashers on, that will give you the best visibility.

Assignment

1. A horse that kicks should wear a red ribbon in his tail. TRUE or FALSE
2. When leading your pony, always turn him to the right, pushing him away from you. TRUE or FALSE
3. Immediately after dismounting, you should:
 - a) run up your stirrups and loosen your girth.
 - b) feed your pony.
 - c) groom your pony.
4. On which side of your horse should you usually walk when leading.
LEFT/NEAR SIDE or RIGHT/OFF SIDE
5. What type of knot should you use when tying your pony?



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

Make a list of the mistakes and explain why.

Riding on Another Person's Property

- Be polite and respectful. Follow any posted rules. Remember that it is a privilege, not a right, to be allowed to ride at another person's property.
- Close all gates behind you. Leave everything as you found it. Report anything that may get broken (even if you didn't do it, and just found it that way).
- Be respectful of and careful with arena footing. Don't do anything that will cause the footing to be damaged. Keep off people's lawns. Avoid riding on or parking on/near septic systems.
- Be mindful of insurance concerns. Make sure your parents are available to sign the waiver if there is one. Ensure that your horse is well behaved – if you know your horse gets anxious away from home, make sure you have been working him regularly so he doesn't have too much extra energy. You may not be invited back if you are seen to be riding in a risky or unsafe way.
- If you are using jumps or other equipment, it's a good idea to return it back to how it was when you found it
- Clean up after yourself. Pick up any manure from your horse, or loose hay or shavings that may have come out of your trailer.
- Ask before you bring your dog with you.

Cool out

- Cooling out is very important. You should do it after every ride.
- When a horse works hard, he gets warmer, he breathes harder, and his heart beats faster. He may also sweat. You will need to cool him out until his body returns to its normal state.



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

- If you plan an extra 5-10 minutes at the end of your ride, that will ensure that you have the time available to cool your horse out. Cool out may take longer if your horse has worked very hard or is very unfit.
- To cool your horse out, you should walk him around until he has caught his breath and is no longer hot. If he's not too tired, you can sit on him as you walk. If he has worked really hard, you may want to hand walk him.
- At Rally, you will need to follow cool out procedure, which involves your grooms or captain assisting you with untacking and bathing during your cool out period.
- If you are riding in cold weather, you will want to throw a cooler onto your horse while he cools out.
- You should walk your horse until his body temperature is no longer hot. If you check how hot his chest normally is when he is not working, then you can compare that to how it feels after he has worked. This will help you to figure out when he has cooled down. Know what is normal for your horse.
- If you keep your horse in good shape, he will not require as much cool out for a regular work. In the winter, some people will clip their horses to help with cool out.
- If you do not cool your horse out, he could have some health problems like getting a cold, getting stiff muscles, and even developing some unsoundnesses as he gets older.
- Help to keep your horse healthy and safe by cooling him out well after every work.



Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

LESSON 8

The Foot and Shoeing

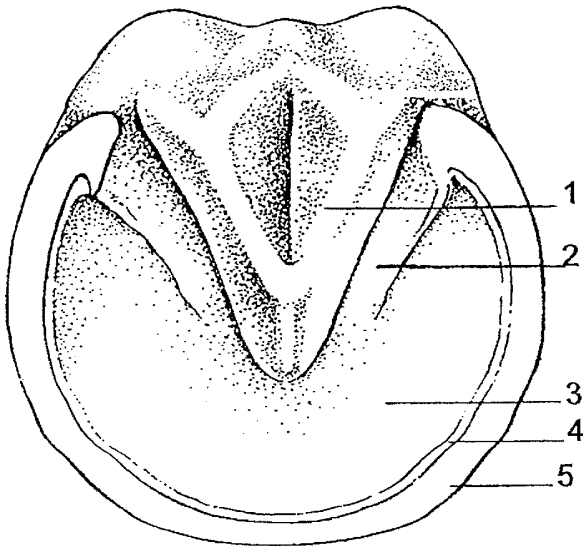
Topic Outline

Foot and Shoeing is not tested at D1 level, but it is good to prepare for the next level.

Your horse's feet need extra care and attention. The farrier is the person who looks after your horse's feet.

You should have the farrier come to work on your horse's feet every 6-8 weeks. He/she will trim the feet and check the shoes. The farrier can work with your vet if your horse develops lameness issues.

Now let's study some parts of the foot



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

Answer Key

Feeding

1. Answers

- 1) True
- 2) True
- 3) True
- 4) True
- 5) True
- 6) False

2. Answers

- 1) little and often
- 2) bulk food
- 3) water
- 4) carrot and apple
- 5) hours
- 6) changes
- 7) work
- 8) immediately
- 9) Forage

3. Answers

- 1) Apples and carrots
- 2) Corn, oats, barley
- 3) Water, hay or grass
- 4) True
- 5) b
- 6) Grass
- 7) a
- 8) d
- 9) a
- 10) D



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

Grooming

1. Answers

- 1) Hoof pick
- 2) Sponge
- 3) Dandy brush
- 4) Body brush
- 5) Water brush
- 6) Stable rubber
- 7) Metal curry comb
- 8) Plastic curry comb
- 9) Rubber curry comb
- 10) Hoof oil
- 11) Mane comb
- 12) Cactus cloth

2. Answers

- 1) Clean feet
- 2) Remove caked on mud and dirt
- 3) Clean the dandy brush and body brush

3. Answers – Any 4 of the following

- 1) Improve appearance
- 2) Ensure cleanliness
- 3) Prevent disease
- 4) Improve Health
- 5) Maintain Condition

Keeping a Pony at Grass

1. D
2. B
3. A



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

Colours, Markings, Points and Breeds

Leg Markings

1. Stocking
2. Sock
3. Ermine marks
4. White pastern
5. White coronet
6. White fetlock

Colours

1. Black
2. Dark bay or brown
3. Bay
4. Chestnut
5. Grey
6. Piebald
7. Skewbald
8. Palomino
9. Steel, dapple, flea-bitten

Face Markings

1. Star
2. Stripe
3. Blaze
4. Snip
5. Wall eye
6. White face

Saddlery

1. Answers
 - 1) Daily
 - 2) Water, saddle soap, cloth or sponge
 - 3) Cattle
 - 4) Pommel
 - 5) Once a week
 - 6) Hot water



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

Parts of the Saddle

Refer to USPC D Manual

Parts of the Bridle

Refer to USPC D Manual

Snaffle Bits

1. Loose ring jointed snaffle
2. Eggbutt jointed snaffle
3. D ring rubber coated jointed snaffle

Handling, Riding and Road Sense

1. True
2. True
3. a
4. left/near
5. Quick release
6. Keep more experienced riders in front and back, don't go too fast for green riders
7. Wear a reflective vest
8. Littering, riding on lawns and playgrounds, riding over newly planted land, breaking a fence, riders blocking traffic and on both sides of the road, leaving a rider behind, leaving a gate open, allowing a horse to eat from someone's garden

Foot and Shoeing

1. Frog
2. Bar
3. Sole
4. White line
5. Wall